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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,629	07/03/2003	Deanna Lynn Quigg Brown	AUS920030412US1	7818
35525	7590	02/26/2007	EXAMINER	
IBM CORP (YA)			HUSSAIN, TAUQIR	
C/O YEE & ASSOCIATES PC			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. BOX 802333			2152	
DALLAS, TX 75380				
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		02/26/2007	PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/614,629	BROWN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Tauqir Hussain	2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 July 2003.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07/03/2003.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-20 are pending in this application.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claim 15-20, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. In the light of specification [0057, lines 5-9]. Any sort of signal or carrier fails to fall into one of the four statutory classes of invention: process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 3-5, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. Claim 3, recites, "are stored in a data processing system for the data processing system" in lines 3-5. It is not clear the way applicant is implying the data processing system for data processing system. However Examiner will consider the claim as " are stored in a data processing system for data processing", for examining purposes.

7. Claim 4 and 5 recites, "obtains the media access control address and the subnet mask from when a remote computer requests an address from the dynamic host configuration protocol server" in lines 2-5. It is not clear what applicant implies by from when. However, examiner will consider the claim as "obtains the media access control address and the subnet mask from a remote computer at the time remote computer requests an address from the dynamic host configuration protocol server" for examining purposes.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claim 1,8 and 15, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nelson (Patent No.: US 6,292,838 B1), hereinafter "Nelson".

10. As to claims 1,8 and 15, Nelson discloses, a method in a data processing system for providing host information, the method comprising:

receiving a request for host information for a remote computer from a requestor wherein the request includes one of a host name or an Internet Protocol address and is received from the requester (Col.10, lines 1-7);

identifying a media access control address and a subnet mask using the request (Col.10, lines 7-9); and

returning a response to the requester, wherein the response includes the media access control address and the subnet mask (Col.10, lines 7-19 and Col.1, lines 45-46, where subnet mask is associated with every MAC address).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claim 2, 9 and 16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson as applied to claim 1,8 and 15 above, in view of Bullman et al. (Pub. No.: Us 2002/0162038 A1), hereinafter "Bullman".

13. As to claim 2,9 and 16, Nelson discloses the invention substantially as their parent claims. However, Nelson does not disclose, the method, wherein the requester generates a wake-up packet using the host information and sends the wake-up packet to the remote computer. However, Bullman teaches, wherein the requester generates a wake-up packet using the host information and sends the wake-up packet to the remote computer (Bul, [0016, lines 18-20]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nelson with the teachings of Bullman in order to an obvious advantage to reuse existing well-defined network components such a MAC devices and drivers from a technical reuse and cost perspective.

14. Claim 3,6,7,10,13,14,17,20 and 21, are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson as applied to claim 1,8 and 15 above, in view of Harrison et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0177133 A1), hereinafter "Harrison".

15. As to claim 3,10 and 17, Nelson discloses the invention substantially as their parent claims. However, Nelson does not disclose, the method, wherein the media access control address and the subnet mask are received from a dynamic host configuration protocol server and are stored in a data processing system for the data processing system. However, Harrison teaches, wherein the media access control address and the subnet mask are received from a dynamic host configuration protocol

server and are stored in a data processing system for the data processing system (Har, [0073, lines 1-11], where client hardware address is MAC address and MAC address inherently has a subnet mask associated with it, further DNS is the data processing system which stores all the records).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nelson with the teachings of Harrison in order to patch up security holes in the network that could enable users from one class to access system that they are not authorized to access.

16. As to claim 6,13 and 20, Nelson discloses the invention substantially as their parent claims 1,8 and 15. However, Nelson does not disclose explicitly, the method, wherein the data processing system is a domain name server. However, Harrison teaches, the method, wherein the data processing system is a domain name server (Har, [0191, lines 1-7]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nelson with the teachings of Harrison in order to patch up security holes in the network that could enable users from one class to access system that they are not authorized to access.

17. As to claim 7,14 and 21, Nelson discloses the invention substantially as their parent claims 1, 8 and 15. However, Nelson does not disclose, the method, wherein the media access control address and the subnet mask are stored record for a name-to-

address file and an address-to-name file. However, Harrison teaches, wherein the media access control address and the subnet mask are stored record for a name-to-address file and an address-to-name file (Har, [0191, lines 1-7]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nelson with the teachings of Harrison in order to patch up security holes in the network that could enable users from one class to access system that they are not authorized to access.

18. Claim 4, is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson as applied to claim 1,8 and 15 above, in view of Matsuda et al. (Patent No.: US 7039688 B2), hereinafter "Matsuda".

19. As to claim 4,11 and 18, Nelson discloses the invention substantially as their parent claims 1, 8 and 15. However, Nelson does not disclose, the method, wherein the dynamic host configuration protocol server obtains the media access control address and the subnet mask from when a remote computer requests an address from the dynamic host configuration protocol server. However, Matsuda teaches, wherein the dynamic host configuration protocol server obtains the media access control address and the subnet mask from when a remote computer requests an address from the dynamic host configuration protocol server (Mus, Fig.7, Element-704, Col.12, lines 46-52 and Col.12, lines 66-67 and Col.13, lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nelson with the teachings of Matsuda in order to avoid conflict between home appliances in a home network and further to have the inventory listing of home appliances through DHCP table.

20. Claim 5,12 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson as applied to claim 1,8 and 15 above, in view of Bahl (Patent No.: US 6,957,276 B1), hereinafter "Bahl".

21. As to claim 5, Nelson discloses the invention substantially as their parent claims 1, 8 and 15. However, Nelson does not disclose, the method, wherein the media access control address and the subnet are received from a user submitting the media access control address and the subnet mask and are stored in a data processing system for the data processing system. However, Bahl teaches, wherein the media access control address and the subnet are received from a user submitting the media access control address and the subnet mask and are stored in a data processing system for the data processing system (Bahl, Col.9, lines 1-9, where DHCP is a data processing system)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nelson with the teachings of Bahl in order to reduce the broadcast on LAN by allowing DHCP server to issue a static IP address for infinite time (Bahl, Abstract).

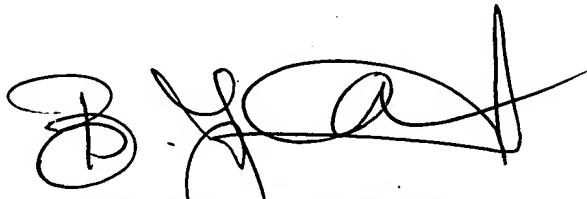
***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tauqir Hussain whose telephone number is 571-272-1247. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571 272 3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TH



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